

THE macdonald JOURNAL

DECEMBER 1972



The Library,
Macdonald College 800.

MJ-3 Comp.



THE MACDONALD LASSIE

THE macdonald JOURNAL

DECEMBER 1972

Macdonald Journal
Volume 33, Number 12
December, 1972

Editor: Gordon Bachman
Managing Editor: Hazel M. Clarke
Associate Editor: Tom Pickup
Family Farm, Office of Information,
Quebec Dept. of Agriculture
and Colonization
Advertising Manager: R. J. Cooke
Production: Dorothy Parsons
Circulation: Mildred Young

The Macdonald Journal is published
every month by Ronald J. Cooke
Ltd., 451 Beaconsfield Boulevard,
Beaconsfield, Quebec, 514 697-2916.

Texts in this issue may be reprinted
editorially without permission;
permission should be obtained to
reproduce illustrations. Address
The Editor, Macdonald College,
Quebec. Second class mail registra-
tion number 0463.

Subscription rates are \$7.00 for
two years, \$9.00 for three years
in Canada, U.S.A., and foreign
rates are \$10.00 for two years.
Printed in Canada

In This Issue

Editorial	2
Open Spaces for Young Children	3
Bindweed — Beautiful but Bad	7
The Family Farm	9
This Month with the QWI	14

Journal Jottings

Space can be a problem — be it
350 acres or five pages in the
Macdonald Journal. My problem
was knowing that I only had a
certain amount of space in which to
do justice to an Opportunities for
Youth project. The students'
problem in the O.F.Y. project was
to decide what should and could
be done on a 350-acre property in
a 15-week period and then execute
their decisions to the best of their
ability.

The property is the Centennial
Celebration Children's Village in
the Eastern Townships, a home for
young children whose start in life
was filled with neglect and abuse.
Their mental and physical scars

were mending but the property was
showing signs of neglect and a need
for some knowledgeable manpower.
For instance, the road was in poor
shape, the roadside overgrown with
brush, as was the land adjacent to
the Village. There was no planned
playing area. I could go on, but then
I would be giving the story away.
What I do want to convey here is
that this project was taken seriously
by the young men and women
involved, that each segment of the
operation was of equal importance
and that I only wish I had more
space. Weeding out an article is
just slightly less exhausting than
clearing out a mess of tangled un-
dergrowth.

Speaking of weeds, I think you'll
find Prof. Riley's article on bindweed
of particular interest. Reading about
weeds in December is, I think, a
welcome change of pace from
fighting them most of the rest of
the year!

December, too, is a time to say
thank you to the Journal "family"
for your continued help and interest.
Have a Happy Christmas and the
best of all possible New Years.

Hazel M. Clarke.

Editorial

The Opportunities for Youth program has been the subject of some controversy in recent years. Some have accused it of being a program simply to keep youth occupied and off the streets during the summer vacation. Others look upon it as a massive "make work" program subsidized by millions of dollars in federal money.

Both of these viewpoints overlook perhaps the most important benefit that is gained from the program. The benefit is the opportunity for young people to work together as a group making decisions and solving problems. Many young people do not always have this opportunity. In the classroom during nine months of the year they are often relegated to a role of passive learning. That is, they read their textbook, take copious lecture notes, and then write an exam that is designed to test the amount of knowledge they have acquired. But this is often not a meaningful learning situation because it requires little participation or involvement by the student. Often he need only to memorize facts until the final exam after which he can begin to

forget things he had supposedly learned in class. Similarly, many types of summer jobs that college students typically have to accept do not permit an active learning experience. For many of these jobs, the student is not asked to accept responsibility, make decisions, or solve problems. Instead he is relegated, in many instances, to simple repetitious tasks which can be mastered in a few days.

In the Opportunities for Youth program, however, many of the projects do require that the students work together as a group to plan and carry out the program. Students are given an opportunity to accept responsibility, make decisions, prepare budgets, and coordinate work activities. They have to work together as a group, often for the first time in their lives, resolve those minor personality clashes that so often appear in such a situation, and learn to subordinate their own wishes to the desire of the majority.

It is this type of learning experience that complements so well the

classroom training students receive. Yet it is these types of decisions that students will find themselves having to make once they are on their first job. Classroom teaching alone often does not prepare them for these types of decisions. However, the program produces another benefit not related to a student's performance on the job. It teaches those qualities so needed for persons to take an active part in their community's activities. This is perhaps the greatest benefit to come out of such a program. Many of the problems facing our communities will not be solved by the actions of private industry or government programs. They will only be corrected by local citizens acting together as a group. For this type of citizen action the Opportunities for Youth program serves as one of the best training grounds available today.

Gordon Bachman

Open Spaces

For

Young Children

For millions of children the world over the words home and family will always be prefaced by such words as substitute, foster or adopted. And the ironic part is that for many the substitute is far superior to the real thing.

One excellent example is the 350-acre Centennial Celebration Children's Village, just south of Cowansville near West Brome in the Eastern Townships. This Village has actually become a double-barrelled opportunities for youth project. In its initial concept it provides an opportunity for approximately 21 children to enjoy a happy, normal childhood and the training and environment that will enable them to take their rightful places in society in the years ahead.

It also became the site this past summer for an Opportunities for Youth project of enormous undertaking by a group of 17 young men and women, including 11 students from Macdonald College. A bond of affection, which developed over the summer months between the tiny tots and the students working to improve their surroundings, will undoubtedly be strengthened at Christmas when they plan to give a party for the children at the Village.

I asked Peter Terauds, Coordinator of the Opportunities for Youth project, to tell me something about the children and the Village:

"The children are wards of the court and come from the Montreal area. They have been removed from their homes by the court because of child beating or other mistreatment, neglect or abuse — physical abuse and mental abuse. Some have been abandoned. These

children are first taken to the Children's Mountain Cottage Convalescent Hospital on Pine Avenue in Montreal. Here they are rehabilitated. Their bruises and breaks are mended and psychological therapy is given. When the children become more adjusted they are moved to the Children's Village and introduced into a family. They have a mother and brothers and sisters just like any other family. The purpose of the Village is to provide a homelike atmosphere with each child belonging to one of the three homes and one of the three families. Each mother has seven to nine children ranging in age from five to 14.

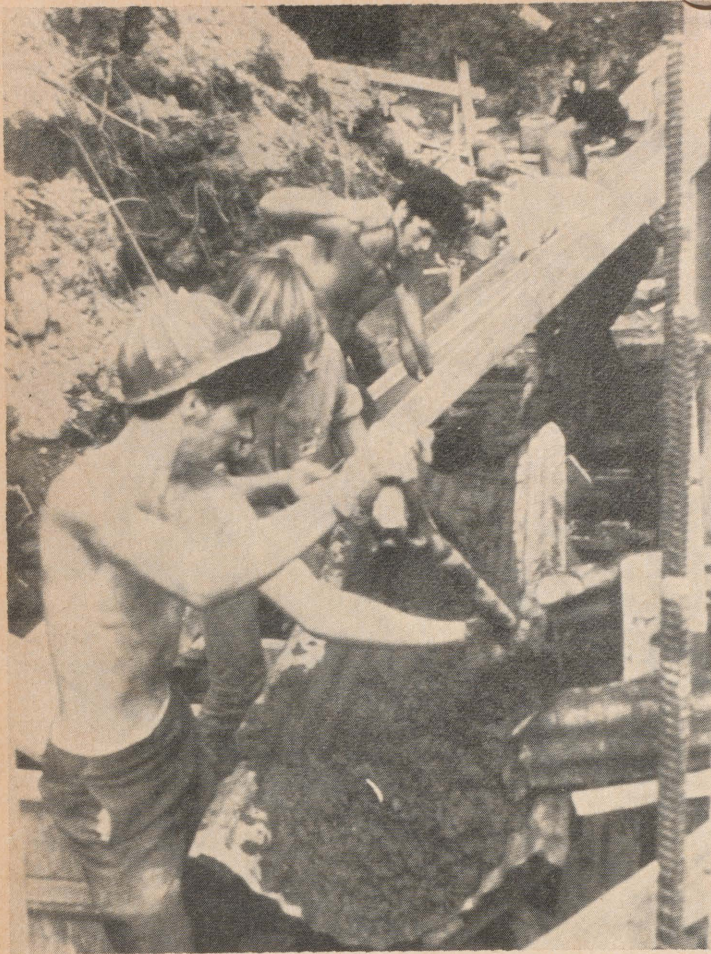
"Every morning, after breakfast, the children are hustled off to catch the school bus. They return by bus in the evening just like any other child in the rural areas, have supper, fool around and play games, do their homework and hit the sack.

"This project is similar to many in Austria, where the orphans are put into families, except that in Austria the families have a father and a mother. Though we noticed a need for parental male influence at the Village, we all felt that the project was certainly worth while. Mrs. Primavesi, the Executive Director of the Village, deserves a great amount of respect for the program she started, which has brought about fantastic changes in several children. Our respect for the work she is doing got us involved in the project, and our plans fitted smoothly into the long-term plans of the Village itself."

Actually, in some ways, it was Mrs. Primavesi who started the summer project. She had been approached

by a group of students who wanted to spend the summer — with an O.F.Y. grant — working with the children. Although this idea in itself was commendable, Mrs. Primavesi felt the greater need was for a group of knowledgeable young people who could work on several outdoor projects that needed immediate attention. She approached Prof. John Moxley of the Animal Science Department at Macdonald College, who set the wheels in motion. He spoke to Martin van Lierop of the Extension Department, who in turn discussed the idea with two or three interested students.

Prof. Moxley and three of the students — Peter Terauds, Graham Larocque and Claude Levesque — visited the Village to see what had to be done and what they felt could be accomplished during the summer months. They spent the weekend tramping through the bush and pastures, inspecting the farm buildings and discussing long-range plans with Mrs. Primavesi. Back at Macdonald, they put together a plan and submitted it to the Secretary of State's Department in early April. Approval for a \$20,110 Opportunities for Youth grant came just a week and a half before the project's starting date, May 15. Of this amount some \$18,000 was used for salaries and the remaining money for administrative costs, transportation, equipment and supplies, rent and telephone. The Village also contributed well over \$10,000 for materials. This sum shows great faith in the students' abilities, for Mrs. Primavesi relies entirely on the generosity of private individuals and commercial companies for the financial donations needed to keep the Village in existence.





Over 200 colour slides were taken during the entire project. The effort involved in obtaining just a few black and white photos for these pages would make an article in itself. We do hope, however, that they convey some idea of the work accomplished by the students and of the children's obvious delight.



The vast improvement made to the property will undoubtedly encourage others to take an interest in the future of the Children's Village. Seventeen young people worked on the project; 11 of them for the entire 15 weeks and the other six for eight weeks. An amazing amount of work was accomplished in that space of time, particularly when one realizes they lost 40 per cent of their work time because of an unprecedented rainy summer. They built a dam, constructed a bridge, put in a mile of new road complete with ditches, culverts and landscaping, built a playground and laid out a playing field, planted vegetable and flower gardens, built pathways, blazed a nature trail out of the woods and cleared away acres of brush and dead trees.

Peter Terauds and Graham Larocque, both in the Renewable Resources stream at Macdonald, acted as coordinator and assistant coordinator respectively. Peter comes from Cowansville and Graham from Glen Sutton. Each of the 11 students was assigned to head a section of the project and he worked with the assistance of other members to prepare the plans and carry out the actual work.

The Opportunities for Youth's policy of equality among all participants, while valid in principle, does not necessarily make for efficiency, a fact of life the students found out for themselves. First, administration rested equally among all members, any disagreement was democratically settled. In early July this system was democratically changed by mutual agreement to allow the coordinator to make decisions. Some disagreement, and a lack of

cooperation and experience did make for difficulties and ill-feeling, but fortunately cool heads prevailed and with determination and patience, the students overcame these obstacles.

The students learned not only to work together but to live together as one large family. They rented a farmhouse in Frelighsburg, about 20 miles south of Cowansville.

"It was an unforgettable experience," said Colleen Service, a fourth-year student in Food Science at Macdonald, "really getting to know and understand your colleagues who previously had only been your acquaintances as classmates."

The students had an old, temperamental van to transport them every morning from their farm home to the Children's Village. The singsongs and chess games of the night before were quickly forgotten as they put their plans for the day into operation. Many different projects went on simultaneously, but for clarity let's look at each one individually.

... the dam

It was proposed that the stream running through the property be dammed to provide the Village with a two-acre lake for swimming. It could also be used as a reservoir for irrigation and in the event of fire and, with trout in the stream, would make an ideal fish hatchery.

This was a major undertaking which involved intense study as to its effect on the immediate area and on the farms both above and below the site. The project was headed by three Agricultural Engineering students from Macdonald College — Claude Levesque, Randy Trenholm, and Allen Weigensberg. The first step was to clear out all the trees and shrubs by the stream thus providing proper conditions for precise surveying. After the team finished surveying, plans were drawn up and submitted to the municipal and provincial governments and finally to the Department of Hydrology. Upon approval of the plans, bulldozers were brought in to smooth and clear the site. Within a few days the batterboards were up but as the boys were working in a virtual sea of mud, the whole area had to be pumped before the steel rods, which provided the framework for the cement, could be erected. One of the hardest tasks was pouring the cement which was so heavy that it had to be placed by hand rather than by the easier method of pouring. To complicate matters even further, 40 per cent of the days were a complete wash out and the cement company they were dealing with went on strike. Even though they worked by floodlight at night trying to keep on schedule, the students were unable to complete the dam by the end of the project date. They decided to continue the work during the fall semester of classes. With the Village providing the transportation, the students worked whenever possible during the week and on weekends to complete the dam. As

(Continued on page 18.)

Bindweed — Beautiful but Bad

A weed is a weed only in human terms. And the thing that earns the label "weed" for a plant is that it refuses to be pushed out of that unstable eco-system called a crop, or a garden, or an orchard. To survive all the mechanical, cultural, and chemical pushing that a human can do, a plant must have something really special going for it.

What field bindweed (wild morning glory) has going for it is the ability to survive two full years of constant cultivation without a leaf showing, and to escape herbicides. Now how in the wide world of miracles does it do it?

Deep underground, safe from ploughs and frost and herbicides, buds on roots as deep as 30 feet below the surface wait dormant for the signals to go. While none has ever been known to make it from the 30-foot level, shoots have emerged from buds four feet below the ground, drawing the great amount of energy needed from the carbohydrates stored in the fine network of roots. And seeds can remain dormant 20 years or more.

But the human, whether or not he deserves his exalted position in the scheme of things, to live must protect his crop from the competition of that beautiful, magnificent, but non-edible plant — the field bindweed.

Field bindweed can be found growing in patches in just about any county in Canada or the United States. It has been one of the more serious weed problems in the grain-growing mid-west since the beginning of the 20th century. In eastern Canada, it is troublesome in vineyards and orchards, but in

areas where mixed cropping is traditional, bindweed has been little more than a nuisance, although almost impossible to eradicate from a field. However, where more intensive cropping is practised and as the competitive pressure of other weeds and other crops is removed, bindweed takes over.

Bindweed has thus become quite a serious problem among white bean growers in western Ontario, and is increasing in corn fields in Ontario and Quebec. It appears to be one of the problem perennials to follow naturally after the broad-leaf weed problem, the quackgrass problem, and the annual grass problem, have each in turn been beaten. Economic loss is from interference with cultivation and harvesting as well as reduced yields.

Field bindweed, or wild morning glory (or *Convolvulus arvensis* L. as the botanists call it), is a deep-rooted perennial spreading by seeds, roots and rhizomes, with slender twining stems and attractive pink or white trumpet-shaped flowers. It is related in the same family to the sweet potato and to the prohibited noxious dodder. In the field you can easily confuse it with an unrelated annual, wild buckwheat (*Polygonum convolvulus*) which also has arrow-shaped leaves, but buckwheat-like flowers and seeds.

Bindweed is introduced into a new field usually by seed, often as an impurity in cereal grains. Its spread and persistence within that area, however, are due largely to vegetative reproduction from underground parts. The outstanding contribution of the seed to persistence of bindweed is its ability to remain dormant for 30 or more years, reinfesting an

apparently cleaned field. Dormancy is due to a single factor: the hard seed coat remains impermeable to water until it is softened by soil acids.

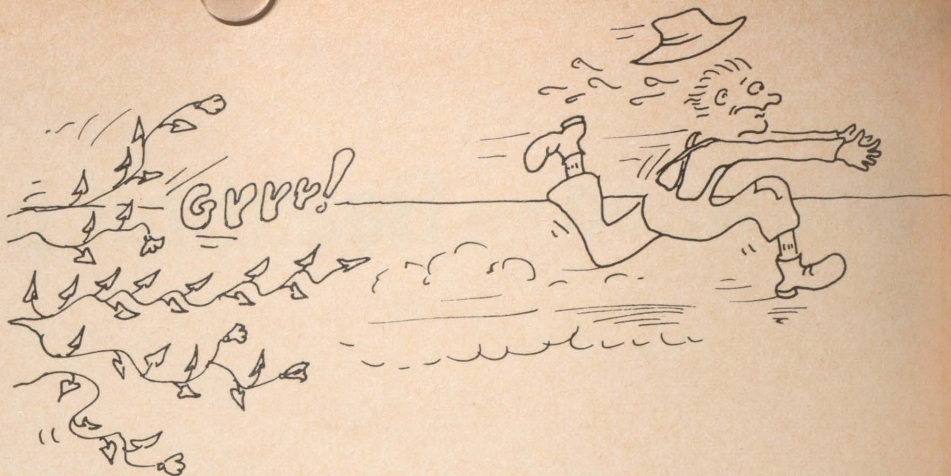
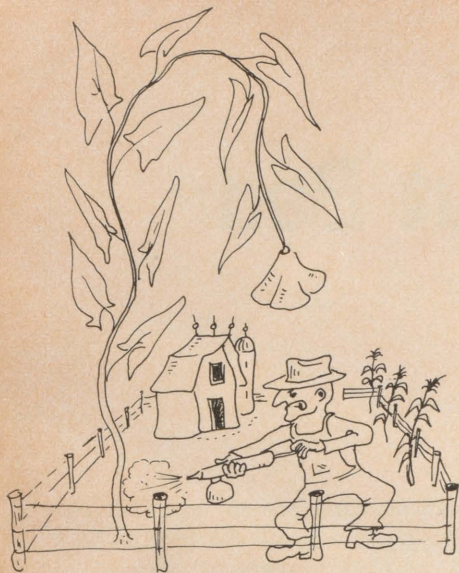
Once dormancy is broken, the seed germinates readily and the young seedling develops rapidly, sending a tap root straight down an inch or more a day. By six weeks, it will have developed three to six horizontal lateral roots, usually within 12 inches of the surface, and numerous hair-like feeding roots.

Each of these laterals grows out radially for 15-40 inches before turning downward in a broad sweeping bend to become a secondary vertical root. At this bend, underground stems (rhizomes) originate, grow more or less vertically, branch, enlarge, and emerge above the ground as shoots.

At the same time, above ground, the several shoots which have developed from the original seedling, branch into vines which twine clockwise around any available support. Spread is rapid, and by the end of the first season, daughter plants may cover an area 10 feet in diameter. First year plants seldom set seed.

In the second and subsequent years new growth arises from buds formed in the fall on the vertical roots and on any laterals that survive the winter. Flowering in the second year starts in late June or July, and may continue through the summer.

Until the discovery of 2,4-D as a translocated herbicide in 1945, the only effective control for bindweed was total cultivation, repeated as



Field bindweed can be a major problem in white beans, corn and in vineyards and, once established, it spreads rapidly.

often as every 10 days for two full years. Two years' summerfallow was an accepted practice in the grain-growing West where the problem was serious. Even though top growth is totally destroyed, the tops of the tap roots severed by cultivation retain the capacity to develop new buds and to generate prolific new growth as often as they are cut off. The energy required for this remarkable survival is metered from the carbohydrates stored in the endless network of fine roots as deep as 30 feet down in the soil. New rhizomes have been known to make their way to the surface from buds four feet underground.

These "super-buds," almost unique in the plant kingdom, are of great interest to plant physiologists. Unlike adventitious buds, they are initiated in the inner layers (pericycle) of the root near the growing tip. According to the signals they get, they develop into either roots or shoots, or stay dormant. Bud development is thought to be under the interacting control of auxin from the shoot and cytokinins from the root tip. Buds exhibit a marked seasonality, with activity highest in early spring and lowest in late summer.

Two years' repeated defoliation will usually exhaust the root reserves, but who today has the patience, or can afford to summerfallow a field for two years — and still have no guarantee of success?

First used successfully on bindweed 27 years ago, 2,4-D is still one of the most effective herbicides. Most "ecotypes" of bindweed are susceptible to normal rates of 2,4-D, dicamba, and other phenoxy herbicides. Precise timing is the key factor in success. To be effective on bindweed, herbicides must translocate deep into the roots, and at a time when the roots are active.

Treatment on established plants must be made when photosynthetic products (sugars) are moving from the leaves to the roots. 2,4-D faces no real barrier in penetrating the leaf surface. But to move within the plant, it depends on a "free ride" with the food sugars. In early spring, the sugars are moving upward to feed the young shoot growth. Later, when considerable leaf area has developed, the flow is reversed, roots grow rapidly and surplus sugars are stored as starch grains in the cortex cells of the root. Still later, the flow slows or reverses as the plant diverts its energy to seed production.

With bindweed, the precise time for effective herbicide translocations appears to be when the plant is in early flower. Earlier or later treatments destroy leafy top growth, but do not translocate into the roots to give extended control.

Dicamba appears to be more mobile in the plant than 2,4-D, moving

readily not only in the phloem (down-pipes) but also in the xylem (up-pipes). In the field, dicamba is more effective than 2,4-D on bindweed.

In practice, spraying when the bindweed is in flower solves one problem only to create another: the crop is often too advanced to spray. However, indications are that corn may be sprayed with reasonable safety (dicamba or 2,4-D) as long as the tractor can get through it, up to three weeks before tasselling. The use of drop pipes will reduce the risk of damage to corn. There are no herbicides that will control bindweed selectively in bean crops.

Biological control of bindweed with insects is a possibility for the future, and some work has been done. None of the 13 or so native insects which feed on bindweed appears to take its job seriously enough, or has too many enemies of its own. However, since bindweed is an immigrant weed, there may be a candidate predator among the 100 or so insects which feed on it in other countries. But we must be sure the newcomer can recognize the difference between wild morning glory and cultivated morning glory and sweet potato and other useful relatives.

Prof. Walker Riley,
Dept. of Agronomy.

The Family

Farm

Published in the interests
of the farmers of the province
by the Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization

1972 Crop Losses Aid for Quebec Farmers

The following assistance will be made available to Quebec farmers in designated areas whose crops were greatly reduced by poor weather conditions in 1972.

After investigations carried out by departmental specialists throughout the province and pursuant to an agreement with the federal government, it was decided that only those counties where yields were below 60 per cent of normal as a result of excessive rainfall in 1972 are to be considered as designated counties within which the set of assistance measures will apply. The said counties are as follows: Argenteuil, Bagot, Beauharnois, Brome, Chambly, Chateauguay, Compton, Drummond, Huntingdon, Iberville, Joliette, Laprairie-Napierville, Laval-Jacques-Cartier, Megantic, Missisquoi, Montcalm, Nicolet, Papineau, Richelieu, Richmond, Rouville, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jean, Terrebonne, Vaudeuil-Soulanges, Verchères, Wolfe, Yamaska, Arthabaska, Taillon, Deux-Montagnes, Berthier, and L'Assomption.

Forms of Assistance

1. A \$400 federal government cash grant to eligible farmers within designated counties;
2. A federal-provincial transportation subsidy on hay, silage and roughage substitutes for the benefit of eligible farmers;
3. A federal-provincial cash grant of \$2 a ton to eligible farmers for grain and prepared livestock rations;

4. A federal-provincial loan guarantee plan for eligible farmers who have suffered losses and, because of them, require additional credit.

All farmers wishing to take advantage of the aforesaid measures may contact any regional or local office of the Quebec Department of Agriculture for further information and details of the necessary procedure.

Interest Rate on Quebec Farm Credit Act Loans

The Quebec Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Normand Toupin, has announced that the Cabinet has ratified a ministerial recommendation concerning the setting of interest rates on loans granted under the Quebec Farm Credit Act.

Background Information

This year the Quebec Department of Agriculture has undertaken a revision of the provincial farm credit legislation with a view to giving Quebec agriculture a well-integrated and functional credit system.

Besides raising the maximum loan which the Farm Credit Bureau would be authorized to grant from \$25,000 to \$40,000 for an individual and to \$60,000 for groups of farm operators, Bill 4 provides for a new type of loan up to 90 per cent of the value of the farm offered as security, in the case of a conversion of the farming enterprise. It would also add to the existing long-term credit facilities a 15-year, medium-term loan of up to \$15,000 for an individual and \$20,000 for a group

(in all cases subject to the above-mentioned overall limits of \$40,000 and \$60,000 on borrowings under the act).

Annual interest on loans under the Quebec Farm Credit Act is now set in the act itself at 2½ per cent on the first \$15,000 and, in the regulations, at eight per cent on the remainder (from \$15,000 to \$25,000).

Changes under Bill 4 would allow all rates to be set by regulation, in accordance with a Cabinet decision of March 10, 1971.

New Interest Rates

In future, in order to promote farm consolidation, the interest rate under the Farm Credit Act will be set at 2½ per cent on the first \$15,000 both for mortgage loans and those secured by pledge and at seven per cent on the remainder — from \$15,000 to \$40,000 or \$60,000.

Mr. Toupin considers that these interest rates should allow farmers obtaining loans under the act to consolidate their farms in order to make them and Quebec agriculture in general more paying.

Aid for the Transport of Livestock for Slaughter

The Department of Agriculture and Colonization subsidizes the shipment of livestock from remote regions to abattoirs in the province which are authorized to use the "Canada approved" or "approuvé Québec" stamp. The purpose of this assistance policy is to make the

following benefits available to the farmers concerned:

Transport Subsidization Rates

A. Transport subsidization rates on animals sold to a "Canada approved" or "approuvé Québec" abattoir outside the animal's zone of origin:

	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
Cattle	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$6.00
Calves	.50	1.00	2.50	1.50
Sheep and lambs	.50	.75	1.50	1.00
Pigs	.50	1.00	2.50	1.50

B. Transport subsidization rates on animals sold to any "Canada approved" or "approuvé Québec" abattoir within the animal's zone or origin: In this case subsidization rates will be 60 per cent of those listed above and will depend on which zone the animal was raised in.

For the purpose of this subsidy, the outlying regions are divided into four zones, each made up of a number of electoral districts, as follows:

Zone 1: Charlevoix, Compton, Kamouraska, Labelle, l'Islet, Papineau, Stanstead.

Zone 2: Rivière-du-Loup, Témiscouata, Gatineau, Pontiac.

Zone 3: Abitibi East,, Abitibi West, Bonaventure, Duplessis, Gaspé North, Gaspé South, Magdalen Islands, Rouyn-Noranda, Saguenay, Témiscamingue.

Zone 4: Matane, Matapédia, Rimouski.

Method of Payment

1. Subsidies will be paid directly to the farmers by the Department of Agriculture and Colonization on the basis of official receipts supplied to abattoirs by the Department.
2. The farmer's claim must be submitted to the office of the local agronome on the proper form together with the abattoir's official receipt.
3. The claim must be submitted within the three months following the sale of the animal(s) to the abattoir.
4. Abattoirs must keep their slips, statements, records (or other documents deemed necessary concerning their purchases of animals) available for the Department's inspector.
5. Payment of this subsidy will be made twice a year — in March and September.

6. ONLY the farmer-producer may claim this subsidy. To be considered as such, the Department requires: (a) that he be the legal owner or lessee of a farm of at least 10 arpents; (b) that his principal occupation be the cultivation of the land or the operation of his farm for purposes connected with agriculture; (c) that he be sole proprietor of the animals for which he claims the subsidy. The said animals must have been born on his farm or fattened on it during a period of at least 30 days.

This policy supersedes the previous one and will remain in force until further notice.

Mechanized Works Program

With the aim of increasing the profitability of farms, the Department offers Quebec farmers an opportunity to make use of heavy machinery at a reduced charge to carry out land improvement projects or obtain a supply of drinking water. These programs have been drawn up by skilled professionals and those farmers who wish to do so may also take advantage of their technical help.

I. Land improvement:

A) Financial aid for work done by private enterprises; B) Use of the Department's equipment for certain specific work in designated regions.

II. Drinking water supply: Financial aid for drilling artesian wells either by private enterprises or with the Department's equipment.

1. Land Improvement

A) By private enterprises: two choices are offered — the subsidization option and the self-financing option.

General Conditions

Beneficiaries: Any person engaged in agricultural production provided that he lives on his farm and markets over one thousand dollars' worth of farm products.

Eligibility: To be eligible, the farmer must fill in the proper form, obtainable from his local agricultural information office, and have it countersigned by the inspector and approved by the head of the local office.

responsibilities: Anyone making a false statement commits a serious offence and is liable to heavy penalties. In the event of a dispute over some subject or a document connected with it, the Department's decision shall be final and without appeal.

giving proof of carelessness or negligence on their part, the Department, its officers or employees cannot be held responsible for any damage or accident which may be directly or indirectly connected with the matter of this program.

This program applies to projects which are:

Exclusively agricultural, such as clearing, removal of stumps and stones, levelling, mounding up lands, surface drainage, construction of farm roads and roads leading into apple bushes and woodlots which are an integral part of the farming enterprise;

of such a kind as to supplement the working of the farm;

carried out by daylight;

carried out with the help of machinery authorized by the Department;

not subsidized by another Government body;

not detrimental to the conservation of the organic matter, drainage or fertility of the soil.

option's open to the farmer: The farmer has the choice of two options but may not avail himself of both during a single year. If he chooses the subsidization option he may

take advantage of the self-financing option in later years. The same does not apply to the self-financing option, which is a complete program in itself.

Farmer's obligations:

- a) Use a suitable machine for the work;
- b) supervise the work;
- c) insist on a reasonable output from the machinery;
- d) suspend operations under conditions diminishing its efficiency or rendering it unprofitable;
- e) come to an agreement with the contractor concerning the hourly charge for the machinery used, the nature of the work and the manner of payment.

Limit as to the number of hours: Under the self-financing option, the farmer must submit a complete program of the land improvements which he wishes to make. On the basis of this program, the local administrator will estimate the number of hours of work needed to carry out the proposed work over a maximum period of five years. The farmer may engage the services of the contractor he chooses provided that the latter's machinery has been approved by the department.

Under the subsidization option, the number of hours of work which may be subsidized will depend on the size of the farm, as follows: half an hour per acre of land up to an annual maximum of 40 hours; e.g. for a 50 acre farm — 25 hours; for a 100 acre farm — 40 hours. The farmer must engage the services

of a contractor who is authorized for his region.

The Department's contribution:

The method of calculating the amount of the grant to be paid by the Department will vary according to the option chosen by the farmer. It will be based on the hourly rate charged, provided that the said rate does not exceed the maximum allowed for the machinery used.

Under the self-financing option, the Department's contribution will amount to 50 per cent of the cost of the work authorized and performed.

Under the subsidization option, the Department's contribution will be 60 per cent of such work.

Method of payment:

Under the self-financing option, the farmer will pay the contractor the total cost of the work performed. Upon receipt of the duly approved reports accompanied by proof of payment from the contractor, the Department will send directly to the farmer the subsidy to which he is entitled regardless of any assignment of credits or other document of that nature.

Under the subsidization option, the Department's contribution will be paid to the contractor. The farmer must also pay his share directly to the contractor.

B) With the Department's equipment

General conditions:

For carrying out special work (breaking and deep ploughing) the general conditions are the same as for program "A" with regard to the beneficiary, eligibility, and responsibilities.

Sites: Such work will be carried out only in regions suited to improvements of this kind and the Department reserves the right to decide the locations. A precise program will be prepared by specially appointed officials.

Nature of work and conditions:

- a) Breaking or ploughing at a depth of 30 to 36 inches must be done only in land where it will bring about a real improvement in soil structure and texture. The covering of vegetation must be limited to growth not more than three inches in diameter. This program also includes the draining of such ploughing by means of a Drott-type machine. Only the Department's equipment, as available, may do work of this kind.
- b) The maximum number of hours use of the machinery allowed to a farmer in any one year will be 40 and the minimum 10. The hours required for the drainage of such ploughing will also be subsidized.
- c) The farmer will pay one third of the cost of the work. Payment must be made on the spot by certified cheque.
- d) A farmer who has benefited by such work may also take advantage of the self-financing option during the same year to continue his improvement program, but not of the subsidization option.

II. Drinking water supply

In order to help farmers obtain a supply of needed drinking water, the Department provides assistance for drilling artesian wells.

Machinery: The drilling will be done by the equipment of an authorized well-driller or, as available, by that of the Department.

Grant: In the case of a successful well drilled by authorized drillers, the Department will pay \$3 a foot of depth up to a maximum of \$900, i.e. 300 feet. For an unsuccessful well, the grant will be \$2 a foot up to \$600, i.e. 300 feet.

In the case of those drilled by the Department's equipment, the beneficiary will be charged \$300 for a successful well. A certified cheque for this amount, payable to the Minister of Finance, must be deposited before the work is carried out.

General conditions:

- a) The site must be in conformity with the Health Regulations of the Department of Health (Chapter IV, Section I).
- b) A water drilling report in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Health must be submitted.
- c) Only one well per farmer will be subsidized.
- d) To be considered successful, a well must supply at least 100 gallons per hour of water fit for consumption.
- e) In order to be subsidized the well must be at least 50 feet deep.

Requirements: A successful well must be equipped by the farmer with fittings suited to its nature and depth so as to render it utilizable.

In the case of wells drilled with the Department's equipment, two attempts of not more than 300 feet each may be made. If neither is successful, the farmer's contribution of \$300 will be returned to him. Any third attempt made will be at the beneficiary's own risk and in such a case the contribution of \$300 will be automatically kept regardless of the result.

This program supersedes the former policy and will remain in force until further notice.

Regulations

Mechanized works

I—Land improvements by private enterprises.

The term "beneficiary" as it applies to this program is defined as follows:

- a) Engaged in agricultural production: any farmer who controls the use of his time and devotes the major part of it to his farming enterprise;
- b) lives on his farm: any farmer who has his hearth and home there;
- c) marketing: any farmer who has available for sale to a market, products from his farm worth \$1,000 or more.

It is incumbent upon the farmer to cooperate with all officials of the Department.

and improvements with the department's equipment:

his work will be carried out in regions suited to this kind of improvement and the sites will be decided by the Department. The program will be under the responsibility of the regional coordinator and will be carried out strictly in the determined order.

he coordinator will appoint someone to see to the proper progress of the work. The farm development division will have jurisdiction over all projects decided upon.

for ploughing and the draining hereof, the farmer will pay one third of the total cost. For other work he will pay 40 per cent of the total cost.

A farmer who has had ploughing done must agree to have the draining thereof carried out immediately with the Department's machinery.

The farmer must provide a suitable site for the operators' trailers and ensure easy passage for the machinery. The farmer must also prepare the land for ploughing by winning up the strike-out and cleaning it up to a width of 12 feet.

—Drinking water supply by an authorized well-driller

The applicant must show that his supply of potable water is inadequate and that the shortage cannot be remedied by ordinary means.

If he wishes to receive the grant, the farmer must obtain written authorization from the Department before the well-driller carries out the work.

The choice of well-driller is left to the farmer.

Well drilled with a diamond drill must be at least two and three eighths inches in diameter and the casing must be of two-inch galvanized pipe (or one and twenty-nine thirty-seconds of an inch AXT-Casing) sunk to a minimum depth of six inches in the rock.

If it is necessary to install an injector, the well-driller must sink the casing to at least 35 feet below the water level, regardless of the level at which the rock was reached.

In the case of a hammer-type driller with a diameter of four to eight inches, the casing may be of standard iron pipe sunk in the rock to a depth of not less than 12 inches or deep enough into the rock to prevent infiltration of sand.

The well-driller is required by law to submit a water drilling report to the Department of Natural Resources. A copy of the report must also be submitted to us with the bills.

In order to operate, the well-driller must first have his equipment approved. For this purpose he must give adequate details about his machine.

After the work has been approved by the Department's responsible authority, the grant will be paid according to the rates and conditions laid down.

The well-driller and the farmer must facilitate the inspection of the well by the Department's representatives.

Supply of drinking water with the Department's equipment.

Drilling projects authorized by the Department and carried out with its machinery are subject to the rules already mentioned and must also conform to the following additional conditions:

The application must be accompanied by a certified cheque for \$300 payable to the Minister of Finance.

If necessary, the applicant must supply the water needed for operating the machine.

Any third attempt must be authorized by the Departmental official appointed for the purpose. His contribution of \$300 will be retained regardless of the result of such a drilling.

N.B. These conditions supersede all previous ones and may be changed, if need be, in the interests of agriculture.



Christmas Message

A Christmas Greeting to all my fellow members. Another year has come and gone and it is time to wish you all the Christmas Season's Greetings.

I hope you have all had a good year and will have an even better one in the year ahead.

May your homes be full of joy and happiness and your hearts filled with love and peace. One of the ideas upheld by the Women's Institute is that we can always begin with what we have right where we are. If we have love and peace within our hearts, we can radiate these qualities to our homes and families, to our friends and communities, and we ourselves will then be doing our best towards spreading that "Peace on earth"

which is needed so much in the world today.

As we go forward into another New Year, it is my hope you will step along with me, helping to bring new ideas and interests into our organization.

Each of us is asked to bring in a new member this year so make this your New Year's resolution. Bring in a new member, attend the meetings and take office when asked to. If all members could do this what an even more wonderful organization we could have!

Wishing you a Happy and Successful New Year.

Hazel Beattie,
Q.W.I. President.



Second Members' Conference

The Quebec Women's Institutes Executive have conducted their second Members' Conference. The Lachute Women's Institute branch hosted this Conference with Argenteuil and Two Mountains Counties' members being invited to attend. There was a good turn out of 71 members, but it was unfortunate that no members from the Oka branch were able to be present.

Mrs. George McGibbon, Past President, was Chairman and called on the Provincial President Mrs. V. R. Beattie to welcome those present. The County President

Mrs. Warwick welcomed all to our County and thanked the Provincial Executive for giving Argenteuil County the privilege of hosting this Conference. Miss Edna Smith, 2nd Vice President, told of the different awards given by Q.W.I. and also urged all members to participate in all the many handicraft competitions conducted by our organization both provincially and nationally. Mrs. Beattie answered W. I. questions posed by members and tried to explain how our finances are used. Mrs. McGibbon dealt with ways and means of making our meetings more interesting and reminded all members that our organization is now 75 years old.

"We have a wonderful record," she said, "but remember, ladies, a record is not something to stand on but to build on. We must progress or retrogress."

Mrs. McGibbon urged all to have programs that are pertinent to the times. She remarked how fast changes take place in this age and reminded us that we must learn to adjust to these changes. The only way to attract new members she pointed out is to make the programs interesting and let the public know what you are doing. She mentioned several quotes from the book "Future Shock" dealing with change and how it affects us. In urging that we must guide change rationally and sensibly, Mrs. McGibbon quoted Abraham Lincoln who said, "Let us have faith that right makes the end dare to do our duty as we might, and in that faith let us to understand it."

"We have many problems to solve," Mrs. McGibbon stated. "In closing I would like to remind you if you are not part of the 'solution' you are part of the 'problem.'"

Special thanks was extended to all who made this Conference a success. Lachute Branch were tendered special thanks for the delicious luncheon served. The Conference closed with the singing of "God Save the Queen."

A Welcome Visit

Several months ago the members of the **Granby West** branch (Shefford County) decided to devote some time to Granby's older citizens. This decision has

Miss Hanna Smith, left, chats with friends during a coffee break at this year's Annual Convention at Macdonald College.



brought a lot of joy to both our group and the senior citizens involved.

Each month two members are appointed to visit one of the elderly peoples' homes. A telephone call advises us as to the number of guests in residence, and the members meet to decorate small boxes which are then filled with a few home-baked cookies, an orange or other seasonal fruit, some grapes and a chocolate bar.

These small boxes are presented to the residents with some time spent in chatting. The visits are greatly appreciated. From all accounts, it is difficult to tell just which group enjoys these visits the most — our members or our friends at the Home.

Profile

Upper Lachute East End W. I. (Argenteuil Co.) has a Charter Member of whom they are very proud. Born and raised in the Lachute community, Miss Hanna Smith attended Macdonald College and became a school teacher in the Montreal area.

Upon her retirement from teaching she took up residence a few miles from Lachute but "retire" she did not. The Women's Institute and the community gained a valuable friend. It appears that Miss Smith's recipe for keeping young is to be on the go and on the go she is.

After serving on various convenerships, she became Branch President, then on to County Convenerships and County President. It was during her term as County President that Argenteuil County entertained the A.C.W.W. President,

Mrs. Aroti Dutt. Not to be outdone the Provincial Executive claimed her as Education Convener.

Being a camera bug "Aunt Hanna" has brought many an hour of happy entertainment to the W. I. branches and the community with her beautiful slides. She has a fascinating collection of slides from Europe, the United States and Canada, including those taken at the F. W. I. C. Conference in Winnipeg and the A. C. W. W. Conference in Oslo last year.

Miss Smith has also found time to write an informative and amusing resume of the work of the Quebec Women's Institutes down through the last 60 years. Needless to say, a Life Membership was a pleasure to bestow on this deserving woman.

In her spare time, Miss Smith manages to visit with her large family, attend the many organizations to which she belongs — often in the capacity of Chairman — play duplicate bridge and a few rounds of golf just to keep fit. No task is too great or too small whether it be driving over 100 miles to pick up a gift for a member or putting on her brother's overalls, boots and straw hat to take part in the "Corn Borer's Band". If there is something to be done, that is where our "Aunt Hanna" will be.

A Visit with Madame Benoit

Richmond County W.I. branches chartered a bus to visit Madame Benoit's farm in August. Mrs. W. Broscombe looked after all the arrangements. A charge of \$4.70 per member was for the bus trip and lunch. Thirty-four members from all eight branches enjoyed the trip.

Madame Jehane Benoit and her husband live on a beautiful sheep farm in the scenic hills of Sutton Township at the foot of Mount Echo about five miles from Knowlton, Quebec.

We arrived at the farm at 11:15 a.m. Madame Benoit gave us a tour through her lovely home. She said everything in a home should have a meaning. She had her baby cradle converted into a table and a lamp made out of an old piano leg. There were a table and chairs from a nun's school she had attended as a girl and a copper rooster on the newel post of the stairs. She related stories about these items and, turning to another of her favourite topics, Madame Benoit said there was nothing so peaceful as waking up in the morning, looking out of the bedroom window and seeing the sheep grazing in the fields. While she chatted, she showed us her dining room, which was equipped with a Corning ware stove and buffet, a large dining table and 17 chairs for serving her family and friends. Her cupboards have no doors and are high enough for her to reach a neat array of apothecary jars in which she stores her cooking staples. She then took us into her kitchen where she does all her recipes. We were introduced to her assistant, who prepares meals for guests, and to her brother-in-law, the shepherd, and a nephew. She proudly showed us a dish her nephew had carved out of soap stone from the nearby hills.

We were served lunch on the lawn. The view was beautiful with purple Mount Echo (a ski resort in winter) in the background. Lunch

was lamb pie, bean salad, herb rolls, spiced apple sauce and queen cakes. After lunch we walked down to the Noirmouton Farm Shop where they sold prime lamb, precooked lamb dishes, knitting wool spun from spring wool clippings, hand-knitted items, lamb's wool rugs and kitchenware.

A Day in the City

Fourteen members of the **Abercorn W.I.** (Brome Co.) and two friends enjoyed a July outing when they travelled by bus to Montreal. Their destination was Place Bonaventure where considerable time was spent shopping and browsing around, followed by dining at Papa Dan's restaurant where a delicious dinner was served.

We returned to our bus and were driven to the Botanical Gardens. We enjoyed seeing numerous tropical trees and plants, as well as those familiar to this country. On our return journey, we stopped to eat in Farnham. All agreed it was a most enjoyable day and a nice change of pace.

Fun on the Float

Sherbrooke County W. I. sponsored a float at the Lennoxville Tombola in September and won second prize.

To plan for the W. I. entry, a meeting of presidents from each branch, convened by Dorothy Green, was held at the latter's home. The title "For Home and Country" Harvest Time was chosen. Cornstalks, sheaves of grain, bales of hay, vegetables, apples and

flowers were used to represent the theme.

While the ladies on the float busied themselves husking and canning corn, making jelly, turning the ol' ice cream freezer and baking bread, two young boys, grandchildren of one of our members, kept all in tune with some lively music from their accordions.

The feeling one gets from working together and sharing ideas in such a project is the greatest prize one can obtain.

With Christmas in Mind

The Euchre Party held recently by the **Valcartier** branch, Quebec Co., was considered a very successful undertaking from both a financial and entertainment point of view. Nineteen tables of enthusiastic players competed. There were prizes for each and every contestant with those players winning six or seven of the possible eight games being able to "cash in" on the particularly good prizes (blankets, dried flower arrangements, boxes of groceries, blow torches and so on). Three valuable articles were raffled and door prizes were drawn for. The event also featured a food and candy sale and soft drinks were available.

Donations have been made to the Protestant and Catholic Schools in the district for a public speaking event and a Christmas party respectively. Our annual donation to the Quebec Extension Fund has been taken care of too.

Several sunshine baskets have been sent to sick and shut-ins with best

wishes for healthier and happier days in the very near future.

Our Program Convener is busy with the Christmas proceedings. This meeting is usually preceded by a dinner at one of the local hotels. Needless to say this meeting is always well attended and is voted a smashing success.

Preserving Our Heritage

One of the skills encouraged by our grandmothers was the art of quilting. Many handmade quilts are still being made by members of our branches, although one often hears our younger members say they prefer the beautiful blankets that are sold today. As a valuable and beautiful heirloom, however, a hand-pieced quilt is hard to beat.

Some of the members of the **Granby Hill** branch in Shefford County thoroughly enjoy quilting and have made many through the years. Some of these quilts have been beautiful and some more utilitarian. At our last meeting we even tied one.

There is a certain feeling of quiet companionship and enjoyment of our work around the quilting frame, and then comes the thrill as we take the quilt from the frame — ready for the binding and inspection. One of the most beautiful quilts we have worked on was finished recently for a friend who is a retired school teacher and the daughter of one of our earliest members. She had inherited the pieced top from an aunt and cousin who had pieced it almost 40 years ago. The pattern was called "Grandmother's Rose Garden" and consisted of over 80 blocks, each one in a different

colour and the whole appliqued to a finishing border of soft green. Each block consisted of a centre hexagon — every one a different colour — surrounded by hexagons of floral prints, which blended perfectly with the centre, and surrounded by white hexagons. The hexagons were approximately 1½ inches when finished and were so intricately joined that no sash work was required between the blocks.

The care and patience taken to insure that every tiny seam had been put together so that there were no bulky corners or mismatching points astounded us all. The prints used were quite small pattern and every little hexagon had a tiny rose in the centre. The green border around the quilt seemed like a little lawn around a garden, especially as the quilting was done to give the appearance of leaves and flowers.

The reverse side was plain pale pink and, as every hexagon had been quilted around, the pattern showed clearly allowing the quilt to be used on either side.

Although our branch only did the quilting, planning of the border and binding, we were almost as proud of it as was the owner. One of our quilters was Mrs. E. Coupland. She is an expert in this field and, although she is over 90 years of age and has recently had an operation for cataracts, she is still very active. Sometimes we think that she has quilted for so many years that she doesn't need to see — her needle just goes along by itself.

One of the aims of the Q.W.I. through the years has been to

preserve our arts and crafts and, while looking ahead for new interests, we should not forget to preserve our heritage.

Mrs. J. Ossington.

Dear W. I. Members:

Fifteen new members and prospects for more! Welcome to **Grenville Women's Institute** (Argenteuil's tenth branch) which was organized on September 26th by Q.W.I. Past President, Mrs. G. McGibbon, and County President, Mrs. R. Warwick.

Mrs. McGibbon was also present at Macdonald College on Oct. 18 to present the Frederica Campbell MacFarlane Memorial Prize to Miss Margaret Jones, B.Sc., (F. Sc.) 4th year; the Mrs. Aldred Watt Memorial Prize to Miss Janice Cowan, B.Sc., (F. Sc.) 5th year, and the Quebec Women's Institutes Bursary to Mr. Peter H. Gass, Diploma in Agriculture, 2nd year.

Is this a first? A 50-year Membership Pin was presented to Mrs. Fred J. Smart (**Stark's Corners**), the only eligible member in Pontiac County.

Did you know the Ontario W. I. is divided into 14 areas with each area being divided into districts similar to our Q. W. I. counties? A few of us were privileged to attend the Eastern Ontario Area W. I. Convention held recently at Hawkesbury, Ontario, where, by the afternoon of the first day, 480 women had registered. This area has 13 districts and 148 branches. While looking at a F.W.I.C. song book on their publicity table, I was pleased to discover one W. I. song, the words of which had been

written by our Q.W.I. member, Elizabeth Cass of Beebe.

Christmas cheer continues all year in W. I. . . . one branch reports beautiful work turned in from the members' busy summer of knitting for Eskimo children. This plus \$100 worth of toys added to the boxes packed in October, will brighten Christmas for northern native children. Other branches provide urology equipment for a hospital; visit hospitals and homes; aid fire victims; provide school lunches, prizes and bursaries, etc.

Some demonstrations are intriguing — yoga; care of hair and wigs; how to use and not abuse the toaster; making flowers and containers from scraps of material found in an average home; list of useful items which can be made with little expense at home for sick patient's comfort.

W. I. member are versatile. Roll Calls included: speak a half minute on a topic pulled from a hat; a poetry sentence ending with a part of a car revealed a fair number of mechanics in one group, while another group tested their vocabulary and pronunciation by answering roll call in French.

In closing: God so Loved that He Gave . . . What about you and me? Does Love always prompt our giving?

Mrs. Perley Clark,
Q.W.I. Publicity Convener.

WINSOR & NEWTON
WATER COLOR BOXES
BRUSHES

Everything for the Artist

C. R. Crowley Limited
1387 ST. CATHERINE WEST
MONTREAL
842-4412

Compliments of

MAPLE LEAF MILLS LIMITED

Grain Division

206 Board of Trade Bldg.
300 St. Sacrement St. Montreal, Que.

ski L'EST



MONT SUTTON

SUTTON, QUE.

Téléphone d'affaires: 538-2545
866-5156

Rapport d'enneigement:
24 hres par jour: T.A.S.: 866-7718
866-7639

Réservation: 538-2646

(Continued from page 6.)

a result, the Village now has a pretty and practical little lake, which is 13 feet at its deepest point.

... the road

The original road, which passed the farm buildings situated close to the public road and carried on for roughly a mile to the three houses which make up the Village, was in bad shape. It was bumpy, lacked proper drainage, and had one dangerous curve. Instead of simply improving the stretch of road with the bad curve, the students built an entirely new road. Andy Teraud also in Renewable Resources, headed this project with a great deal of skilled help from the agricultural engineering students. They cleaned back the overgrown brush and dead trees along the roadside allowing the majestic scenery of the surrounding mountains to come into full view. More than a half mile of culverts were installed under the roadway and ditches were dug along the entire length. Hours of bulldozer work and truckloads of gravel preceded the grading of the road. Landscaping the sides of the road added the final touch.

... the bridge

A handsome, rustic-looking but extremely sturdy wooden bridge was built to span the new lake and to connect the new sections of road. Again surveying and precise plans were completed before actual construction. The students chose railways ties and B.C. fir beams (a strike in B.C. delayed their delivery and added to the difficulties) for the crib-style bridge.

... landscaping around the houses

Herb Larocque headed this project which included clearing away brush and trees. Flower beds were prepared and planted and shrubs were put in. As winter kill destroyed

PINTO — MAVERICK — TORINO — FORD — LTD — THUNDERBIRD — FORD TRUCKS

BEACON FORD
SALES LIMITED

Distributor

SALES & SERVICE

Distributeur

PARTS - ACCESSORIES



PIECES - ACCESSOIRES

453-3220

MONTREAL - TORONTO HIGHWAY 2-20 — 300 SURREY DRIVE, BAIE D'URFE, P.Q.

DORION 234-3043

"Your Motoring Satisfaction Guarantees Our Reputation" — "La satisfaction du roulement de votre automobile garantit notre réputation"

much of the existing lawns, the students reseeded the entire area. New walkways between the houses, which also acted as drainage lines, were put in. Four-foot trenches were dug, filled with rock, covered with dirt and a layer of sand and a little more dirt in which the rocks were finally placed. Crushed rock was laid on the existing driveways. All of this was in close proximity to the houses and was an attempt to bring out their architectural beauty in a natural surrounding.

... forest improvement

The students made a good start on clearing out the woods surrounding the Village. Again a vigorous growth of bramble, hawthorn, and alders was cleared away and dead elms were felled. Young trees were carefully preserved and the students feel that there is great potential for a commercial woodlot operation in the future. John Bland, a McGill graduate now taking his Masters in Business Administration, and Dick Irwin, a former Forestry Engineering student at the University of New Brunswick, headed this project. Nature trails, showing a good variety of trees have been set up and bird watching stations have been established around trees that seemed ideal for birds. It is hoped that other wildlife will be attracted to the area for the children's education and enjoyment. For instance, although much of the dense alder bushes was removed, deer graze on this low growth and precautions were taken to ensure that plenty of this type of food would be available.

... the playground and playing field

The playground was under the able direction of Russell Binning, a Physical Education student at McGill. No commercial playing equipment was used — the students built everything themselves. The appropriate trees from the clearing operations were debarked and brought to the site. A sandbox was designed in log cabin style with branches extending into the sand area to provide for swinging. A wooden bench was constructed. A swing, a Maypole, monkey bars, a teeter totter and a balance beam apparatus were all made out of wood. After construction all parts

were completely sanded and painted with a wood preservative.

An adjacent playing field was mapped out before the bulldozers were put to work clearing the area. It had to be ploughed several times, then seeded with grass.

Nothing that the students did could have pleased the children more. Their absolute delight in the new playing area was one of the most satisfying and rewarding tributes to the young men and women. Let's not tell the youngsters that those balance beams and teeter-totters are not only fun but they are also therapeutically good for them!

... other projects

The girls on the project, Barbara and Beverly Bonnet from Granby (Beverly is a fourth year student in Food Science at Macdonald), and Colleen Service, worked with the children in planning, planting, and taking care of the vegetable garden. The fact that the vegetables helped to supplement the food budget was great — greater still was their joy in gathering in the crop as each type of vegetable became ripe for eating.

The girls also studied each project for its potential danger and took precautions to ensure that no child could get hurt. They explained the dangers to the children and made certain that they didn't get in the way of any of the heavy equipment. When trees were being felled in one section, for example, the girls took the children to another area and involved them in some task such as picking rocks and stones. As a result, no injuries occurred during the entire project.

The students helped Mrs. Primavesi to find a new manager for the dairy farm which consists of 50 head of Holsteins, poultry and some goats for the children. They also discussed plans to improve the farm, its buildings and the land. Again, time and weather were against the students and they could only act in an advisory capacity rather than actually implement some of their ideas.

Renting, buying, borrowing and paying bills were all part of the project and, fortunately, John Bland's background made him an

N.D.G.

PHOTO SUPPLY INC.

1197 Phillips Place
866-8761

5488 Sherbrooke St. W.
489-8401

(cameras and
photographic equipment)

First With the Finest

All supplies and technical
information for
professors and students
— including audio
visual aids.

NURSERIES, AUBREY, P.Q.

INDUSTRIAL SITE MAINTENANCE LTD.

H. GRAHAM PITCHER, B.Sc.

101 LEBEAU ST., ST. LAURENT 379, P.Q. — TEL.: 334-3466



the Royal Bank
is the helpful bank

Mary

ROYAL BANK 
the helpful bank

ideal choice to assist Peter with the accounts. The books were well kept and, when John had to leave the project for a field trip to James Bay, Russell Binning took on this responsibility.

The discounts from local merchants, the low rental fees for equipment and materials from farmers and businessmen in the area, and the counselling and free use of equipment were extremely gratifying to the students. They were given a diesel tractor and about a mile of drainage tile and were generously loaned power tools, a landscaping seeder, a road-grader, and a large hydraulic dumping wagon by members of the business community. Cooperation from local farmers, agronomes, and village administrators, as well as counselling from the College staff all helped to make the project the success it was.

As with any home there are still projects to be completed and entirely new projects to be started. Long-range plans include from 10 to 12 additional homes in the Village. But the important thing is that it is home for a special group of children who together with their brothers and sisters can go swimming in the lake next summer, play soccer on the playing field, build castles in the sand box, look for birds on the nature trails and watch for their new friends coming up the new road to say hello again. Their new friends who with financial and advisory help made it all possible.

The coordinators end their official report by saying: "The participants of our particular project feel that the O.F.Y. program is an excellent way to provide students with meaningful summer jobs, where they can experience the problems of their chosen professions and apply theories they have learned in school and university."

They also gained a great deal more as their last sentence in the report indicates: "We are also proud of our young friends in the home who became true buddies of ours. The best of luck to each of them from each of us." May we add our good wishes to all concerned.

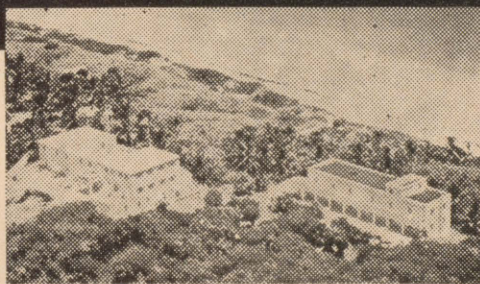
Hazel M. Clarke,
Managing Editor.

CORAL SANDS HOTEL

HARBOUR ISLAND, BAHAMAS



AIR SERVICE:
Direct flights daily from Nassau (20 minutes) via Out Island Airways. Also served from Miami and Ft. Lauderdale daily by Mackey International to N. Eleuthera Airport (3 mi.).



Harbour Island has been called,
"THE SOUTH SEA ISLAND IN THE BAHAMAS"
FAMOUS FOR ITS HISTORY . . . BEAUTY . . . AND
ITS UNSPOILED AND UNCHANGING WAYS.



The island with the famous 3 mile Pink Beach.

- The original Capital with all its history
- 14 hilly acres from the center of historic Dunmore Town to the beach
- Two buildings . . . both on the ocean
- Informal and relaxed . . . yet cosmopolitan
- Night clubs, straw markets, shopping, beauty salon, free tennis available . . . International clientele
- Superb cuisine
- All water sports, boats and gear
- SCUBA plus instruction & NAUI certification
- Trips to nearby uninhabited islands
- "Yellow Bird Bar" with 100 foot patio overlooking the sea
- Entertainment & dancing

For immediate confirmed reservations or information, see your Travel Agent or write or call or wire Coral Sands, Harbour Island, Bahamas. Represented by RR Hotel Representatives (Div. of Robert Reid Associates, Inc.) Private aircraft call Coral Sands UNICOM 122.8 Brett King . . . Owner/Manager.

HOTEL CLOSED SEPT. & OCT.



Security Services

- Uniformed Security Guards
- Radio-dispatched, Mobile and Foot Patrols
- Traffic Control
- Fire and Accident Prevention
- Independent Watchman's Telephone Reporting Service
- Specialized Guard Duty
- Emergency and Disaster Programmes
- Civil, Commercial and Industrial Investigations
- Identification Card Service
- Pre-employment Checks
- Surveillance Shopping Service
- Professional Security Surveys

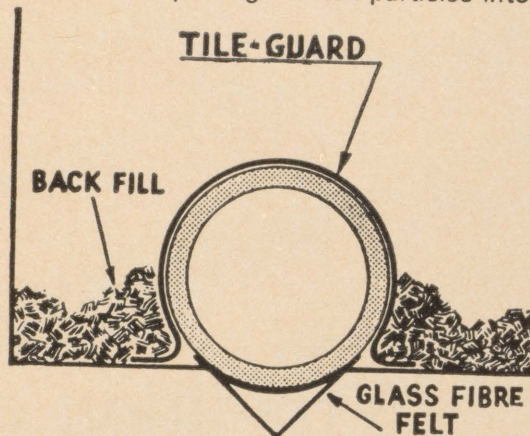
Tel.: (514) 273-9971

**Phillips Security
Agency Inc.,**

627 Faillon Street East, Montreal.

NOW ... Prevent FARM DRAINAGE TILE CLOGGING With "Tile Guard" and "Glass Fibre Felt"

"Tile Guard" Drainage Tile Cover is a web-like mat composed of inert glass fibres made of materials specifically compounded to withstand underground alkalis and acids. It is virtually ageless, and effectively retards the passage of soil particles into the tile.



Permits use of smaller tile.
Why use 6" when 4" will
do with Tile Guard and

GLASS FIBRE FELT
For Under Support
and Protection
in Unstable
Soils

MR. FARMER: Discuss your problem with The County Agricultural Representative or Extension Specialist. For complete information at no obligation write or telephone collect to:

**GLOBE GLASS SATURATORS
LIMITED**

Manufacturers of Glass Fibre Roofing Products and Tile Guard
P. O. BOX 190 PETROLIA, ONTARIO DIAL 882-2300
or Request Material from Your Drainage Contractor.

Toronto's Lord Simcoe Hotel

**traditional hospitality
in the heart of downtown**

From the moment our doorman says welcome, you will enjoy the Lord Simcoe's conviviality and warmth . . . in the Sentry Box Lounge, with its colourful military air . . . at the Crossroads, a self service restaurant where people meet for conversation, snacks or a full course meal . . . the Beau Nash, an intimate gathering place for lunch, or cocktails at the Piano Bar . . . the famous Captain's Table, with its nautical setting, and a menu brimming with new taste adventures.

It's all at the Lord Simcoe, close to everything in the heart of downtown. You'll enjoy Toronto more and have more left to spend on other things.



See your travel agent or contact us at:
150 King Street West, Toronto. Telephone: 362-1848.

A tradition of fine banking service

For over a hundred years, the Commerce has been the sign
of the finest in banking services. Either at home,
or wherever you travel, let the Commerce take care
of your financial problems. There are branches
in every major centre in Canada
to offer you the finest in convenient, courteous service.



**CANADIAN IMPERIAL
BANK OF COMMERCE**